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The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAINTONGE.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The long-looked-for French packet has at last arrived, bringing us dates from London to the 24th, Paris 25th, and Lisbon 28th October. The news of Souto's failure had caused the most profound impression in Europe, and failures were occurring everywhere. The rate of the Bank of England was still 9 per cent, but the reserve fund was steadily diminishing, and it was feared that the Bank would be compelled to raise its rate. Consols had suffered a still further decline, and were quoted at 88½. In England several important houses had failed, amongst others:—

Messrs. Manning and Collyer, London, hemp and jute brokers; liabilities, £100,000.

Messrs. Galbraith, Bigland and Co., London merchants and commission agents; liabilities, £150,000.

Messrs. Bullock and Fernyhough, colonial brokers, London; liabilities, £32,763.

Rothorn Brothers, in the iron trade, Vienna.

Monninger and Denninghoff, commission merchants, London; liabilities, £100,000.

Rudge, Moreira, Brothers and Co., merchants, London (owing to the failure of Moreira Brothers and Campbell at Rio).

Paul, Joske and Co., Australian merchants, London; liabilities, £45,000.

Messrs. Barratt and Wilson, calico printers, Manchester; liabilities, £60,000.

Francis Giles and Co., merchants, Sydney.

Bingle and Co., in the shipping and coal trade, Sydney [since contradicted].

Guadra, Encisco and Co., Spanish merchants, London; liabilities, £60,000.

Simpson and Co., merchants and insurance brokers, London.

Hall and Geere, Russia brokers, London; liabilities, £30,000.

Messrs. Hodgson and Mather, merchants, Liverpool; liabilities heavy.

Messrs. Thompson and Oldfield, Liverpool, brokers.

There have been also two additional failures in Liverpool for small amounts.

The failures reported from the Brazils are as follows:—

Souto and Co., bankers; liabilities, £6,000,000.

Gomez & Filho; liabilities, £2,000,000.

Montenegro and Lima; liabilities, £1,000,000.

Oliveira and Ballo; Mozeira, Irmao, and Campbell; George O. Last and Co.; Rocha, Lopez, and Leite; John Freeland; Calings, Sharp, and Co.; George Rudge and Co.; Arnego, Filho, and Co.; C. J. Alves Penheiro; Joseph Faro; and Petty Brothers and Co.

In France the financial crisis was assuming the most alarming proportions, and what tended to increase the panic was the fact that a crisis seemed imminent at all the money markets on the continent.

SKETCH OF A LONDON BANKER.

On the afternoon of the 19th Oct. the news spread that Mr. Robert Henry Williams, director of the Commercial and Exchange Bank, had poisoned himself the night previous at his residence in New Cavendish-street. Mr. Williams was formerly in the Union Bank of London, and had only completed his 27th year. For some days back his manner appeared excited, and the news arrived from Brazil is the cause supposed to have led him to commit suicide. It is said that his private accounts with the Bank are all right.

DEPARTURE.

Copenhagen, Oct. 22.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales left in the Osprey this afternoon, at 4 45. They were accompanied on board by the

King, the Royal family, the Ministers and members of the diplomatic corps, and a large number of high civil and military officers. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by a guard of honour, and salutes were fired from the batteries and men-of-war in the port. Large crowds of people were present at the embarkation of the illustrious guests.

ITALY.

Turin, Oct. 22.

Letters from Venetia confirm the statement that several districts of Lombardy have been invaded by armed bands dressed in the Garibaldian uniform. One band, commanded by Falassi, formerly a captain in Garibaldi's army, took possession of the treasury of the tax collectors at Maniago, leaving in return a formal receipt. During the occupation the Italian flag was displayed by the invaders.

Nice, Oct. 31.

Their Majesties the Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived here to-day. A Russian frigate has arrived at Villafranca. It is asserted that she is on her way to Civita Vecchia, to fetch the Czarowitch.

Udin, Gov't of Venetia, Oct. 22.

The insurgents bivouacked on the 19th at Capodi Ponte, intending to take possession of Belluno. Subsequently they received orders to disperse and to hide their arms. Up to the present time the leaders have not been captured, although many arrests have been made. A strict watch is maintained on the frontiers by the authorities, no emigrants being permitted to pass.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Oct. 21.

The 'Noticias' of to-day says:—The Bank of Spain has concluded a loan of 20,000,000 reals with Señor Salamanca. The sub-governor of the Bank will leave for Paris to-morrow to purchase gold.

Queen Christina has returned to Spain after an absence, or we may say an exile, of several years, and has been received by the public with manifestations of good feeling and esteem. Her Majesty has, however, declined to take up her abode in any of the Royal Palaces, preferring to reside in a private house of her own, and thus avoid even the appearance of mingling in the political intrigues of the Peninsula. The new Government will, it seems, have it all their own way, at the approaching General Election for Cortes, for though Narvaez has caused a circular to be issued to all the Captains-General and Alcaldes, directing them to allow the elections to be carried on with the utmost freedom, the Progressista Committee have resolved to advise their friends among the constituencies to abstain from voting. What may be the motive or the object of this policy we confess our utter inability to guess. It is the work of Olizaga and Prim, and we never yet knew either of them to act wisely. The last accounts from Peru state that the Congress had resolved to declare war against Spain, if the mounds of guano called the Chincha Islands, be not immediately restored to the Peruvian Government.

The Swiss mail to Italy was lately attacked and robbed by genuine Piedmontese brigands, who so seriously wounded one of the unfortunate passengers, M. Lattuada, that he has since died of the injuries inflicted upon him. Some persons have been arrested by the Royal Carabinieri on suspicion of being concerned in the outrage, but the leader of the gang, a notorious robber named Gianotto, has not been captured, though a reward of 500 francs has been offered for his apprehension alive or dead.

Greece is once more showing her old temper, and poor "King George the First of the Hellenes" has already outlived his popularity, and is in a fair way of speedily following King Otho, unless indeed Earl Russell act upon his threat of breaking through the rule of non-intervention, and sending a British fleet to Athens to maintain the Danish Prince upon his revolutionary throne in defiance of the will of his turbulent and rebellious subjects. In the despatch which the Queen's Foreign Secretary is said to have sent to Greece, he speaks of the joint intervention of France and Russia. But the same Powers were as much bound to protect King Otho against anarchy as they are to uphold King George, and having allowed one to be overthrown by sedition because he would

not become a party to buccaneering in Thessaly, and preferred to lose his crown rather than violate his agreement with this country not to attack the Sultan's sovereignty, we cannot see how they would be justified in taking a different course with regard to the other. We fear there is nothing to save from anarchy but despotism. Instead of endeavouring to regenerate their country by industry, integrity, and peace, the Greeks are always ravening for more territory and a wider field of action, and being unable to obtain these, they are constantly rushing into insurrection. They have got a King of Lord Palmerston's selection, and they have got the Ionian Islands, and yet they are not satisfied. On the contrary, a few days ago an attempt was made to assassinate the Minister of the Interior.

Late accounts from India must remove all alarm about the Lancashire cotton-spinners. It appears that there are at present on their way to this country a fleet of merchant vessels conveying from India the enormous quantity of nearly 250,000 bales of cotton. With so large a supply from Hindostan alone, the price of the vast quantity stored up by the Lancashire merchants and manufacturers in order to extort inordinate profits, must, we should think, give way, and enable the mills to be set in motion again during the winter.

Western Australia is, it appears, to be put in 'coventry' by the other Australian colonies because it consents to receive transports from the mother country. New South Wales and the older colonies at the antipodes having themselves fattened upon convict labor, they now grumble at their younger sister's desiring to avail herself of the same means for developing her natural resources and bringing her wastes into cultivation. The Cabinet of Victoria have sent to the Colonial-office, through the Governor of the colony, a minute, in which they protest against the importation of British convicts into any part of Australia, and declare their purpose to resist it to the utmost. In the minute it is announced that all the colonies will take common action—by identical legislation—for prohibiting all intercourse with Western Australia, in order to brand her as the only convict colony in that part of the British empire—and that "as no measure for the isolation of Western Australia could be efficient while the mail steamers call at King George's Sound, the Government and people of Victoria are prepared to deny themselves the privilege of the mail service, and therefore notify formally to the Imperial authorities, that unless the terms of the existing arrangement with the P. and O. Company be altered, and the company consent that their packets shall not touch at Western Australia, the Government of Victoria will, from the 1st of May next, cease to contribute to the annual subsidy, and will withdraw their offer to join in establishing a fortnightly service." This is taking things with a high hand; and like many other incidents points clearly to severance, at no distant day, of Australia from the British Crown.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Since last steamer there is no news from North America which materially adds to our previous information, or alters the complexion of affairs. We are still left in ignorance of the actual results of the late conflicts between Early and Sheridan, and of the actual state of things in Georgia and Tennessee. Each party professes to be in a more advantageous position than its adversary, but it is certain that Sherman has been hemmed in, and obliged to fortify himself in the city of Atlanta, where he was anxiously expecting to be relieved by Rosecrantz, whom the Washington authorities have again found it necessary to call into action. In Missouri the Confederate advance no longer looks like a raid or foray, but has all the appearance of a serious occupation, which, it is not improbable, may end in the annexation of that State to the Confederation. Before Petersburg, the Grand Army of the Potomac has been unable to do more than keep an alarm by stealthy rushes upon outposts, and still more rapid retreats to its own quarters. One adventurous Major-General crept unawares to within sight of Richmond, thinking to find another Federal

brigade there, but his comrade having been fired to retreat, he lay snug among some woods for the day, and in the shelter of the next night crept back again unobserved to Butler's camp on the James River. But though the war in Virginia languishes, the presidential campaign is vigorously kept up. Since the split caused by McClellan in the Democratic ranks has been soldered, the Republicans are straining all their energies and power to secure Mr. Lincoln's re-election. And in the abuse of power they show no reserve or delicacy. An instance of their outrageous tyranny was lately exhibited at Baltimore. The Democratic organ in that city was about to publish the address of the Democratic Committee strongly recommending all the members of the party in Maryland to unite their votes in favour of McClellan. The placard announcing this publication happened also to announce a savage outrage committed by the Federal troops in another quarter; and it was reported to the general in command—at least it was said,—that some soldiers who read the placard had threatened to attack the newspaper office. Thereupon the manager of the journal was summoned to Head Quarters, and informed that to prevent threatened riot, the paper must be suppressed. Assuming this to be true, it speaks badly for the discipline of the Federal Army, that the only way in which their commanding officer can prevent them from committing an assault upon the premises of an obnoxious journalist is by suppressing the newspaper. But we cannot believe that the Northern American Army are so disorganised a mob, and we must therefore conclude, as the American Democrats have asserted, that the report of an intended attack by the soldiers was merely a false pretence for the suppression of the Baltimore Democratic organ in order to prevent the publication of the Democratic address in favour of McClellan. At all events the paper has been dictatorially suppressed. What more could the Russians do in Poland?

The evening papers of Tuesday, followed by the morning papers of Wednesday, have published a telegram from New York dated the 8th inst., announcing that during the absence of Emperor Maximilian from the city of Mexico "Miramon, backed by the Archbishop of Mexico," had issued a revolutionary pronunciamento against the new order of things,—and that "Miranda held half the city." Who or what Miranda is, we are unable to state; but we can have no hesitation in pronouncing the whole story a Yankee canard. Miramon—the alleged leader of the insurrection—has been dead for several months—unless all the accounts we have received from Mexico conspired to deceive us on that point, which is very improbable; and the Archbishop of Mexico was the head of the deputation which came to Europe to induce the Archduke to accept the proffered Crown of the Mexican Empire, and is, we believe, one of the most steadfast supporters of the Emperor and the Empire.

COMMERCIAL PANIC IN LONDON.

The 'Journal du Havre' quotes a letter from London, Oct. 21st, as follows: The commercial panic continues: every day we have new lists of failures, and a number of houses, whose credit seemed firmly established, are declared insolvent. The Banks have not ceased to discount largely, especially for their customers who need support and are heavily indebted to them. Six weeks ago the principal commercial journals boastfully announced that there would be no panic, and now they repeat every day that the panic is almost over. Time will tell how erroneous this is, and that the panic is only beginning. In the last three or four days 15 houses in Manchester have stopped payment, and a crisis in that city must prove disastrous. The latest news from Brazil continues to form the subject of universal conversation, a large amount of English capital being invested in that country.

RIVER PLATE STOCKS.

Buenos Ayres 6 per cents, 94; do. deferred threes, 37 to 39. Northern Railway ½ disc. to ½ prem; Great Southern 1 to 2 disc.; Central Argentine ½ disc. London and River Plate Bank £40 shares worth £45 to £50; new £25 shares ½ to 1 ½ prem.

IRELAND.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Dublin, October 22.

Owing to the high rate of discount prevailing for the past two months, a commercial crisis has set in, and from day-to-day failures are announced in England. The majority of the houses suspending payment have been engaged in the foreign produce trade—several firms connected with Brazil being among the number. The advocates of "free trade in money" throw the blame of the present commercial failures on the Bank Charter Act, and clamour for an extension of the paper currency. That an increased issue of notes over the amount of gold held by the Bank of England is necessary under particular circumstances, has been shown lately, when traders were compelled to pay as much as twelve per cent. for accommodation, when nearly twenty millions of bullion lay in the Bank cellars. Looking at the vast extension of the trade of Great Britain during the last twenty years—the exports of produce and manufactures having increased within that period from £58,000,000 to £146,000,000—I believe that an extension of the paper currency could be effected with safety. Since the discoveries of gold in California and Australia the imports of the precious metals have increased from £3,000,000 to £20,000,000 and even £25,000,000. The contraction in the supply of money by the Bank of England from time to time has, on more than one occasion, endangered the national credit; and the commercial classes throughout the world have experienced the ill-effects of the system. On the present occasion, every description of securities have gone down; trade and manufactures have been suddenly cramped; and prices of all kinds of produce lowered. The shares of the London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank have declined £5 in value; and the shares of your railways have also gone down. The failure of Messrs. Souto of Rio de Janeiro has seriously affected several firms in London. The liabilities of the Messrs. Souto are reported to amount to the large sum of £4,000,000—upon which about 40 per cent. dividend only is expected to be paid.

Wool.—The wool markets in England and Scotland are in an unsatisfactory state, sympathizing with the general depression. Prices have declined three pence per lb., owing to large arrivals from the Cape of Good Hope and the Australian Colonies. It is anticipated in the manufacturing districts that prices will undergo further reduction, should the monetary crisis continue for any time.

Tallow.—The tallow market continues steady, and an active trade is going on for future deliveries. South American is quoted 41s. 6d. to 42s. first pipes.

Hides.—Prices very dull. Foreign hides (B. A.) sell at from 6½d. Horns meet a ready sale at from 14s. to 16s. per 120.

In Great Britain and Ireland generally high prices prevail for every description of fresh and cured meat. Foreign curers would realise good profits by direct importation to Ireland. South American beef is more in demand, and jerked promises to become a favorite article with the working classes.

AMERICA.

The North American and the City of Baltimore have brought advices from New York to the 8th. The invasion of Missouri by the Confederates under Price was proving successful. They had appeared before Jefferson City. General Forrest's forces destroyed portions of the railway between Chattanooga and Allatoona (?) on the 4th instant, and captured Big Shanty. On the 5th they attacked Allatoona (?) but retired after a severe fight, in which they are stated to have lost heavily in killed and wounded. Later advices state that the Federals under Burbridge attacked Saltville, Western Virginia, and were badly repulsed, retreating in confusion, pursued by the Confederates. The Governor of Georgia has declared Sherman's proposition for an informal peace Conference. The force which was repulsed from Allatoona (?) on the 5th consisted of a division from General Hood's army, under General French, which, by a flank

movement, crossed the Chattahoochee, and gained Sherman's rear. Secretary Stanton reports a series of skirmishes at Deep Bottom on the 7th, attended with considerable loss in artillery to the Federals, and many killed and wounded upon both sides, but no decisive advantage to either. A large force under Magruder and Kirby Smith is reported to have entered Arkansas, and be preparing for a combined movement against Little Rock, and the capture of General Steele and his army. If successful, it is believed that they will combine with General Price, attack St. Louis, and proclaim the annexation of Missouri to the Southern Confederacy. Gold 20½.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

No steamer from Paraguay. Saintonge with bad news. Paranhos coming down to the River Plate.

One million and a-half francs in gold for Maua Bank.

Another list of failures. River Plate produce looking down. Pestalardo with his juvenile opera singers in town.

These were the topics in every one's mouth yesterday. As to the Paraguay steamer, it is not at all certain that she has not run aground or passed straight down to Montevideo, as she has done before, to catch the English packet.

The news from Europe is of a rather alarming nature, as it would appear that the failures, a list of which we publish in another column, have nothing whatsoever to do with the Brazilian crisis. The effects of Souto's failure in Portugal has proved very disastrous, but in England and France the matter only received a passing notice in the newspapers.

Sr. Paranhos is accredited by the Emperor of Brazil to the River Plate. This leading Brazilian politician is well known in the River Plate. He was in the River Plate at the period known as Quinteros, and was the intimate friend of President Pereira.

The news from the Uruguay is the same as usual. Flores is besieging Salto, and some even go so far as to say that Netto is close at hand with two thousand men. The Brazilian blockading squadron, it is said, offered to co-operate with Flores, but he declined their assistance, and requested them to keep quiet.

The 'Eco de Cordoba' makes the most of a slight advantage gained by Colonel Villar over the Indians, which we published a week ago; but it seems he recovered 2000 (instead of 1000) head of cattle. The gains, however, were more than counterbalanced, the Indians carrying off 10,000 head, and the soldiers could do nothing, being afoot.

The report of Captain Mansilla's promotion was incorrect, but Captain Giribone, of the Foreign Legion has received the grade of Major.

The 'Cocido paper, 'Eco del Norte,' of San Nicolas, is dead. The rival paper, 'Amigo del Pueblo,' is revived. The obsequies of the deceased teacher, Sr. Peña, came off yesterday at the Cathedral, in presence of a large assembly of friends of the lamented gentlemen.

The Fairy arrived yesterday with the 'Uruguay' of Saturday. We read the following letter dated Concordia, Friday evening:

"Flores and his forces are in front of Salto, and had a skirmish yesterday (24th) with the Government troops under Col. Piris, who attempted to reinforce the garrison with 700 men, but it is not known if he succeeded. The Colorados threaten to attack the town to-morrow, but will probably wait to be reinforced by the Brazilians. A rebel captain named Mendieta was wounded yesterday and taken aboard one of the Brazilian gunboats for attendance."

We have been favored by Sr. Lamuz with a photograph of two Indians arrived from the Falkland Islands. They have a muscular and coarse expression: one of them speaks English.

One of our subscribers met with an accident on Sunday near Colon Theatre, the horse falling under him: luckily he escaped with a few bruises. Riders cannot be too careful with the unsuited horses of the city, in going over the slippery pavement.

The sale of Mr. John Hughes's household furniture, will take place to-

day at eleven o'clock, by Mr. Billinghurst.

Our friend "Erin" has returned from the provinces, and promises us a description of Cordoba. We regret that he does not intend to make any more excursions in the interior previous to his departure for England. His anecdotes are most graphic and amusing.

The number of camp-men to be seen at Messrs. Murray & Gibson's store, Calle Victoria, is something extraordinary; the great attraction being the large assortment of ready-made clothing, which is very select, and we recommend them to our country friends.

Among the passengers per Saintonge is Mr. John Rusinol, one of the owners of the "Buey." The arrival of this gentleman has been anxiously expected in order that the official trial of the "Buey" may take place, which we believe will be arranged for one day this week.

THE PAPER DOLLAR AND THE NEW LAWS.

The condition of the Provincial Bank to-day is much more critical than most people think, and amongst people who think, and amongst careful observers, there is a rooted conviction that the recent laws passed for the redemption of the currency must, if carried into effect, shake this rather celebrated institution to its very foundation. So long as the obligations of the Bank were payable in paper money, the stability of the Bank was beyond all question, but since it commenced issuing certificates of deposit, payable in specie, since the legislature of this country thought fit to fix a date when it must begin to redeem its paper with gold, an uneasy feeling has sprung up among those who were formerly its heaviest depositors. We should greatly regret if any observations of ours were misconstrued into a notice of alarm, for such is neither our wish nor object, but we see the bank now forced so often into the market to buy gold and sell exchange that we feel bound to offer a few remarks.

There may be some who, blinded by a too-confiding patriotism, think that the object of the National Bank in passing its bills of exchange on England each packet is a most meritorious plan to prevent the exportation of specie, but there are others whose judgment suffers less from such mistification, who see in such dealings an easy plan to supply specie wherewith to redeem its "vales" for patacons.

Candidly speaking, we can see no difference between specie and wool, and the same meritorious anxiety which the Bank displays to keep up the exchange might be also applied to the wool market. No doubt, if exchange falls, specie can be shipped to advantage, but in like manner, if wool falls it will be necessarily placed in deposit by the producers, and consequently the demand for paper money will be diminished; the Bank, therefore, which draws bills on London to retain specie, should also buy wool to keep the market firm and paper money in requisition.

We are free to admit that specie is continually arriving in the River Plate and that paper dollars are being systematically reduced by the flames, but if the import of gold is increasing so also is every other class of import. The Bank specie certificates we are told, pass from hand to hand the same as gold, but nevertheless these "vales" are a dangerous convenience particularly when they represent more patacons than exist in the bank vaults. The National Government refuses these certificates in payment of specie, and if the public some of these days imitate the example, of the Government what will become of the paper dollar?

Difficult as it is to say what will be the value of the paper dollar on the 1st of July next when the law comes into operation, it is singularly easy to remark that paper money is growing weaker daily. If the currency was sound, if the actual amount in circulation was what the Minister makes out on paper, then indeed the value of the patacon may be regarded as exorbitant, but when we see all the efforts made to improve our currency fail, when we witness the ordinary means in other countries, resorted to, to rescue the paper money from depreciation prove ineffectual, we naturally conclude there is some canker in the paper dollar

which defeats all the remedies and defies cure.

We have had no new emission of paper money since Pavon, and yet notwithstanding the burning of some \$4 millions, and the increased demand caused by the extension of one railway and the construction of three others, paper money instead of improving steadily depreciates.

What effect has the gold introduced here by the Mauá & R. Plate Banks had on our paper money? What effect has the bank certificates of specie had on patacons, notwithstanding their currency and convenience? What effect has all the gold brought here by private hands produced on our currency? What effect has the burning of \$4 millions caused to the paper dollar? Not a particle, not one iota; on the contrary, although gold has been coming by every steamer, and none worthy of mention going out, the paper dollar has declined in value. The plain fact of the matter is, that there is good reason for believing that double the amount of the paper money admitted to be in circulation by the Minister is passing from hand to hand daily, and the said fact stares us in the face that an enormous number of forged notes must be in circulation. If, therefore, the import of gold, the issuing of bank specie certificates, the constant burning of the paper money, and the increased demand to pay railway laborers; have not given an increased value to our paper money—we rather think the unintelligible law which has recently passed will be a dead letter.

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB.

Members of the Committee are notified that there will be a meeting to-day the 29th instant, on the ground at Palermo, at 6 p.m., punctually, when the arrangements for the match with the officers of H. M. S. "Bombay" will be settled.

GREAT FIGHT AT BELGRANO FOR \$15,000.

All Belgrano was astir yesterday with the news that a great fight was to come off between a Yankee and an Englishman. Lists were opened for the chivalrous combatants upon the race course, and after the various preliminaries were gone through, the parties proceeded to "peel." Not being so eloquent in the matter of "potato-traps" as the editor of "Bell's Life," we are unable to give our readers a fully detailed account: suffice it to say, that the Englishman made the Yankee see "stars" and feel "stripes," until the latter was compelled to haul down his colors. We understand that the parties then retired to "liquor up," and accounts were amicably squared.

NEWS FROM THE URUGUAY.

The "Uruguay" of Concepcion dates to Thursday last. On the 21st inst. there was a grand celebration in honor of the defeat of the invasion from B. Ayres (1852) under General Hornos. The school-children went in procession to the Governor's residence, and the head-master, Sor Larrosa congratulated his Excellency, who made a polite reply, and promised to defray some necessary expenses and repairs in the school. The band then played the National hymn, which the boys sang, and after partaking of refreshments, they went to the houses of General Lopez Jordan, Messrs. Urdinarain, Urquiza, Sagastume and others who had distinguished themselves on the eventful day.

The captain of the Rio del Plata afforded free passage to Buenos Ayres to an unfortunate Frenchman named Emile Dauphole who has turned crazy: the captain of the Fairy refused when requested. The man Dauphole caused some noise lately by extraordinary conduct in the theatre and by the discovery of a three-legged calf which eventually turned his wits.

Letter from Salto dated Monday 21st inst. state that Leandro Gomez had just set out for Paysandú, after organizing the former garrison and reinforcing it with 200 men. The Brazilian gunboats continue the blockade rigorously, and receive every assistance from the Argentine officials of the captain of the port at Concordia. There is nothing known of military movements on land, but it is suspected that Flores had effected a junction of his forces with those of the Brazilian General Netto.

Letters from Paysandú to the 22nd

inst state that Enrique Castro is making a hasty retreat, being pursued by the Government troops under Colonel Piris, about eight leagues south of the town.

Letters from Paraná give a full account of the grand reception experienced by Dr. Rawson during his visit to that city, when he stopped at D. Esteban Ram's house. The Minister is said to have promised to send an engineer to survey and report on the proposed line of railway to Nogoyá.

We have the "Porvenir" of Gualeguaychú to the 25th inst. It contains several disgraceful articles, calling President Mitre a bandit, cut-throat &c. The new Club called Union Americana had a meeting, to buy furniture: there are 45 active and 30 honorary members. The Mauá branch bank under D. Fernandez Blanco is going on well: its rates are, giving 9, and charging 15 per cent per annum. The Spanish brig Nuevo Casimiro cleared direct for Havana with 5000 quintals jerked beef.

The English sheep-farmers have mostly done shearing, and are in excellent spirits, having experienced a most prosperous year both as regards the increase and wool of the flocks. Excellent land may be rented cheap, and we hear of several young men with capital going to settle near Gualeguaychú after new year.

VARIETIES.

On the occasion of a banquet at the Palace, Dublin, "My Lord of Cork," said Archbishop Whately, "you stop the bottle." "If I do," replied John of Cork, "I ought to be scolded."

From the commencement of the 14th century to the present time—during the long period of 461 years—about eighty peers filled the office of Lord Deputy or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of these only seven were Irishmen.

Lord Palmerston is not an Irishman. The noble lord was born at Broadlands, Romsey, Hants, England, on the 20th October, 1784.

ON 'CHANGE.

Paper price of ounces, \$468. Patacons opened firm at 29 20, sold up as high as 29 30, and closed at 29 25. Cash sales, 29,730.

TIME SALES.		
For Monday	5,000	29 20
Wednesday	72,500	29 25
Saturday	22,000	29 25
Dec. 31	40,000	29 20
Jan. 31	2,000	29 15
Dec. 15	8,000	29 25
Jan. 31	5,000	29 20
Dec. 17	2,000	29 25

Total sales, 176,239.

The effect of the news by the Saintonge was not to say so great as was expected. Specie was firm to-day, but the market was by no means excited, and in fact the non-arrival of the Paraguayan steamer, and the nomination of Sor. Paranhos seemed to attract greater attention amongst the brokers than even the unfavorable news from Europe by the packet.

All sorts of rumors were current on 'Change about the Oriental revolution, it being the prevailing opinion that the new Minister will put down Flores and restore peace to that country.

It is said, we know not with what truth, that owing to the fear of a panic in the market on the receipt of the news from Europe, more specie was bought for the end of this month than can be paid for, and that consequently specie will suffer a decline on Wednesday. We cannot think, however, in the present state of the market, that specie will decline much.

The circulars received by the mail announce a falling market for every species of River Plate produce: wools, however, appear to be firmer on the Continent than in England.

It was rumored that the Provincial and Mauá Banks intend to raise the rate of interest on the 1st of next month.

Owing to the financial state of affairs the European wool markets had a downward tendency; a large auction sale of River Plate wool was to take place on the 1th November, and buyers were waiting for this to come off.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.—We have no improvement to report in the wool market. Business is all but at a standstill; for, although there has been some inquiry, buyers expect to obtain a much larger reduction in prices than sellers are disposed to concede, and

the consequence is that very little business is done. Imports of Foreign—This week, 7,816 bales; previously, 168,140 bales: total, 175,956 bales.

PRODUCE SALES.

450 dry cowhides	\$113
1250 do do	110
600 do do	108
100 doz sheepskins	200
80 do do	240
400 ar. wool, mestiza, fine	96
250 do do do	91
700 do do do	90
600 do do regular	85
250 do do mixed	70
120 do hair, North	100
450 do grease	45
10 to 12000 qq. jerked beef 10 s. ris.	

A LETTER.

For Captain E. T. Forrest, at the office of the "Standard."

MARRIED.

On the 26th inst., at the English Church, by the Rev. J. Chubb Ford, William Anderson, Esq., to Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. O. Hughes, Llandudniol Rectory, Carnarvonshire, N. Wales. No cards.

Wanted.

A woman with good recommendations wishes to get a situation to accompany some family to Europe, and back again. For further particulars apply to No. 82 Calle Chacabuco. 6p n29.

Wanted.

An Englishman (single) is desirous of obtaining a situation as light porter or messenger, or is willing to make himself generally useful. Is a pretty fair scholar and speaks a little Spanish. Address J. W. H. Standard office. 3p n25

For Estancieros.

A young Man seeks a position to guard sheep for the half, or the third, and offers as guarantee to buy for his own account 4,500 sheep. Please address B. G. Standard Office 3p. n. 29.

Wanted.

By a young Man, lately come from England, a situation as Coachman. Can give good references. Address T. H. Standard office. 3p. n. 29

Required at once.

A nice, well-conducted servant girl, smart, able to attend table, and act as housemaid; good wages paid, must speak a little Spanish or French besides English. Apply 21 Calle Las Piedras. 6 p n 24

Wanted.

A female servant in a German family to take care of children. Apply at 38 Calle Defensa. 6p n23.

Wanted.

A Married Couple, (without children) in every respect to manage a Dairy and take charge of Dairy Stock. References as to character and fitness required. Apply, Standard office, A.Z. 029, 1m

Wanted.

A young Man who understands the Grocery and Provision Trade, for an Almacén in the Camp, 30 leagues from town, to the south. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock at 99 Calle Victoria 3p n. 27.

Wanted.

For a Family lately arrived a Female Servant. Good wages will be paid. Apply at 407 Calle Artes. 3p n27

Wanted Immediately.

For a small family, a Woman Cook Apply at 359 Peru. 3p n26

Estancia Cook.

Required at once, a good man or woman cook on an English estancia about 18 leagues from town. Only those with good recommendations need apply. Address Barry & Walker No. 97 Calle Defensa. 3p n26.

Medianeros.

Wanted a couple for the Arroyo del Medio. This is a great chance; none but men of character need apply. Address "Irish Estanciero," No. 189 Calle Estados Unidos. n25 1m

Land to Rent.

Four Puestos to Rent in the Partido Fortín de Arco; excellent for Sheep. Apply to No. 46 Reconquista. 3p n29

To Let.

Three or four Furnished Rooms in Calle Chacabuco, No. 235. The family that occupied them having left for the Camp. 6p n29.

To Let.

A house at San Jose de Flores, with five rooms, kitchen and other offices; likewise a garden with plenty of vegetables, flowers and fruit trees. It will not be let unless on a lease from 1 to three years. Apply to Calle Tacuari No. 41, at any hour. 9p n24

Wanted

For at least 1 year, and perhaps more. North or North-west of the Plaza Victoria, if possible, and within reasonable distance of the same, a small Quinta, containing a least four rooms, besides one servant's room and kitchen, small flower garden or space for same, ample paddock and stabling for at least three horses, with tanks and all usual accommodations; a good supply of water indispensable, and the premises to be decent repair; a good enclosure wall very desirable.

Apply by letter, stating terms &c., to R. K. "Standard office."

N. B.—No letter unaccompanied by statement of terms required can be attended to. 3p n26

To Let—Furnished Apartments.

A fine Sala, with Bedroom adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate. CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 238. 20p. 08.

To Let.

A Deposit Store in Calle Balcarce, one square from the old Custom House. Apply to R. & J. Carlisle & Co. Piedad 108. 6p n23

To Rent.

An Estancia in the partido of Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep. For further particulars apply to 180 Calle Florida. s15 x.

Camps.

To be rented in lots of 1, 2, or 1 league, some splendid camp for sheep, distant 35 leagues from town, price \$3500 mpc. The camps adjoin Mr. Kean's, three leagues from the Salado, in the Partido 25 de Mayo, and is known by the name of Eusebio Perez. The owner is Don J. Justo Berida. For further information apply at 27 Calle Belgrano; or on the Establishment to S. Staples. Also to be sold one or half a league of good camp, cheap. Strangers preferred. 15p. n23.

Negrette Rams and Sheep.

Public sale by B. NAZAR & Co. On Thursday, the 1st of December next, at 11 o'clock, B. Nazar & Co. will sell at their house No. 157 calle Victoria, 61 Negrette sheep and 20 rams (pure breed), lately imported by the Oldenburg bark, Capt. Stellmann, to the consignment of Messrs. Datzin & Co., viz.:—

No. 413. One ram of the Cabaña Frasdorf, a beautiful animal, costino 23,000 mpc.

No. 619 and 515. Two rams of the same Cabaña, costing each 21,000 mpc.

17 rams (pure breed) of the Cabaña Mrowino.

61 sheep of the Cabaña Mrowino, and an English bull three years of age. 5p n26

Rams for Sale.

Offspring of pure Negretti and Rambouillet fathers; at the estancia of L. de Chapeaurouge, partido de San Antonio de Areco. n 16, 10 p

Sheep.

Wanted to buy two thousand "a saear de la pata." Apply Reconquista 51. n25 3p

Flock of Sheep for Sale.

A flock of 1,600 sheep at Capilla del Señor is offered for sale. Apply to the owner, Mr. Thomas Elliff, in Capilla del Señor, or to Mr. Michael Duggan, Plaza Once. 4p w n1

Merinos.

For Sale at the Estancia de los Merinos in the partido of San Vicente, from one to two thousand fine Merino Sheep, in lots to suit the purchasers. For further particulars apply to Henry Harratt, No. 490 Calle Defensa, or to Charles Harratt at the said Estancia. n3 1m w d.

To Professors, Teachers, &c.

Just received four cases of educational works, the best English textbooks: Ollendorf's, Romer's, and dictionaries in several languages. These books will be sold at former prices at wholesale and retail.

H. LOEDEL, calle del Peru, 45. 9p n25

Works of Mr. J. M. Larsen.

On sale at Motta's book-store, opposite the College, No. 45 calle Bolívar. Horace's Ars Poetica, in Spanish, with notes, 2nd edition \$ 5

Horace's Ars Poetica, in Latin prose, with introduction, and notes 10

Cicero Pro Milone in the Latin text 10

Odes of Horace, 1st book, Latin and Spanish prose 10

Odes of Horace (with life) 1st book, in Spanish 10

Æneid of Virgil, 1st book, in Latin and Spanish prose, 2nd edition 10

Æneid of Virgil, 2nd book, in Latin and Spanish prose, with introduction and notes 10

Æneid of Virgil, 3rd book, in Spanish and Latin prose, with notes 10

Pocket Mythology 10

The Tompkins, a philosophical novel taken from the German, 2nd edition 10

Longinus, treatise On the Sublime, taken from the Greek, with all fragments, and life of the author 15

Elements of Ancient History, for use of schools, in card 1 vol. 15

THE PRISONER'S SONG. (Canto del Prisionero) By Monsieur NESSLER. This Argentine melody for the piano is for sale at the following music stores:—Messrs. Jacob and Domenico, 64 Calle Peru; M. Guion, 117 Florida; and G. Cornu, 67 Bolívar. 029 m.

Next Year.

Already on sale Lett's Diaries for 1865, Nos. 8, 11, 13, 18, 3, (the scribbling with blotting paper) and three sizes for pocket use; Lett's large and small office calendars; Pocket Diaries for 1865 in Spanish just to hand; nautical almanacs, 1865.

G. & H. MACKENZIE, 44 San Martin. (Site of former club house.) 6p n21

AUCTION.

By B. BALCARCE & CO. To be sold on 23rd of December by auction a piece of land with ranchos situated in calle Posos, between Venezuela and Belgrano, belonging to Josefa Ezeiza and Estanislao Correa, her son, by order of the Señor Juez de Primera Instancia, Dr. Dn. Miguel Garcia Fernandez. It will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, and contains ten yards in front towards the west and forty-eight in depth to the east, four brick rooms (thatched roofs and one with a brick roof), seven fruit trees, and all fenced in. It has been valued at \$29,700, and will not be sold for less than two-thirds of what it has been valued at.

For further particulars apply at the office of Señor Malmierca.

COLEGIO ANGLO PORTEÑO.

Established in 1855.

205—MAYPU—205.

Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH.

6 m 027.

Just Received ex "Paraguay," A fresh selection of DRAPERY GOODS.

Well worthy the attention of those residing in the Camp, including almost every article necessary for Camp use, with an immense stock of Boys' Youths' and Men's

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE,

64, 66, and 68 Piedad.

n9 1m d w

THE ERIN HOTEL.

DENIS T. BERGIN

Begs to inform his friends and countrymen in town and camp, that he has recently opened a Hotel at No. 66 Calle Cuyo, between San Martin and Reconquista. This Hotel will be carried on in the home style.

The proprietor also wishes to say that he will guarantee every comfort that is required, and the strictest attention shall be paid to those who may favor him with their custom. There is also a supply of gas in every room: which makes the place very comfortable.

Breakfast, from 9 to 11; dinner, 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 tea, 6 to 8 1/2.

First-class Wines for table. n24 3p 1w

Claret.

A few casks of superior quality, for family use, on Sale at No. 66 Calle Defensa. 6p n23

General Gunsmiths and Armors.

E. PARIS.

Calle Rivadavia No. 20. In this establishment a splendid assortment of revolvers, English Transvers, also French revolvers.

Double waterproof central fire caps. Fulminantes a prueba de agua.

Capules contre l'humidite. General assortment of cartouches, and in the same establishment fire arms of every make are repaired.

N18.9p E. PARIS.

Notice.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that at their store, in the Villa de Mercedes, at the corner of the Plaza, in the house of Sr. Cardoso, they have a large assortment of grocery and dry goods for sale at the lowest price in Buenos Ayres, including superb wines, sugar, biscuit, flour, suits of cloths, hats, iron ware, and a large assortment of boots and shoes made by an excellent shoemaker.

There is every facility for forwarding goods to different places, the costs being very moderate.

S. & L. TORROBA, Hermanos. 4pw. 4pd. n26

For New York.

The A.T. English Clipper Bark "EUGENIE"

432 tons register, Captain DENIS. Has part of his cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann Fairs and Co.

For further particulars please apply to A. H. MINTURN.

40—Calle Cangallo—40. 1m n26

Splendid Wagon.

